CLAIMS

1. The method for producing specific antiserum for a universal tumoral antigen, involving sampling tissues, obtaining cellular suspension, immunization of animals, sampling blood from the immunized animals, obtaining the claimed product from it, characterized by multiple immunization, at the first stage as tissues an embryo at foetal stage is sampled from animals of the same genetic type so as to obtain a cell suspension, after immunization sampling spleen cells from the animal is carried out and lymphocytes are separated from the suspension, the subsequent immunizations of the animals of the same genetic types are carried out using the lymphocyte suspension, an antiserum is then obtained from the animal and cells of intact organs of the same animals are added, the mixture is decanted and the liquid located above the sediments is filtered.
2. A method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that filtration being carried out through porous filters.
3. Method for diagnosing malignant tumors using a specific antiserum against an universal tumoral antigen, involving sampling tissues, obtaining cell suspensions, immunizing animals, obtaining antiserum, filling it into reaction with blood or other physiologic liquids of the subject, on the results of this reaction a tumor is diagnosed, characterized by that the multiple immunization is carried out, as tissues at the first stage an embryo at foetal stage is sampled from animals of a same genetic type so as to obtain a cell suspension, after immunization sampling spleen cells from the animal is carried out, lymphocytes are separated from the suspension, the subsequent immunizations of the animals of the same genetic type are carried out using the lymphocyte suspension, an antiserum is then obtained from the animal, added to tissues, blood or other physiologic liquids of the subject with the following reading if the results by immuno-fluorescence, blood tests or other well-known methods for immunodetection, a tumor is then diagnosed by indices different from the control indices.
4. A method as claimed in Claim 3 characterized in that results of the blood test are calculated by the formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{\left| \left(A - \frac{B_1 + B_2}{2} \right) \right| \times X}{50}$$

where: α - diagnosing coefficient, if there is a tumor it makes $\geqslant$ 1,5

A – index of the blood test in the tentative test (an antiserum against tumor antigen is added to the subject's blood)

B_1 and B_2 – index of the blood test in control tests (the serum of the same genetic type of animal, used for antiserum producing, is added to the subject's blood)

x- maximum index of the blood test in the analysis (or in the test

A or average B_1 and B_2, that is $\frac{B1 + B2}{2}$).